DELINQUENT SALES TO-MORROW Confidence Q. M. T.

NO ARMED ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. Charles L. Weller, who was on Monday last conveyed to the Government Hotel at Alcatraz, in his recent speech in the back room of the San Francisco Buzzards' Roost, urged upon his Copperhead associates and tools the necessity of "armed organization to resist the tyrannical usurpations of the Government." This course has been recommended at various times in the rebel sheets of California. Mr. Weller, by his suggestion, has ed up, laid away carefully, and to be progot himself in quod, and it is to be de- duced upon occasion as one would provoutly hoped that his editorial colleagues may be sent to keep him company. The knife, or the "long lost will" of a sensabrawling idiot Hall, of the Merced Democrat, and Bob Steele's wife, a blower and striker in the same shop, have been nabbed; but Street, Beriah, Ridge, and shall be able to walk in the broad light of a host of others are still at large. Gen- day, arrayed in the bright garb of innoeral McDowell has made an excellent start, and it is desirable that the programme should be fully carried out. It to suppose that the only evidence of his is also to be hoped that the farcical prac- guilt that will strike the public mind as tice of turning these traitors loose upon a mere lip oath of allegiance, which they regard no more than does a Chinaman, will not be adopted by the present commander. San Francisco dispatches to the morning papers say that McDowell says the arrest of Weller is not to be construed as intended to coerce or restrain voters from exercising their fullest privileges, but no armed organization other than the proper authorities will be tolerated for an instant.

GETTING LIVELY .- The Washoe Herald since the ventilation of the corrupt Judiciary was commenced. Several gentlemen with pistols visited the Herald editohurt. Yesterday afternoon, the proprietors of the Enterprise paid a visit to their neighbor of the Herald, to induce him to swallow-a whole, or something elsebut the Herald wouldn't, or it couldn't, and the whole matter ended in a skirmish, in which both parties failed to be killed. The battle waxed warm for a brief period, and was witnessed by an excited crowd of printers, who seemed to think that the devil had broke loose. The belligerents were to have a hearing in the police court. We understand that this morning, the Herald editor had another belligerent visitor, in the person of Mr. Curry, late owner of the Territorial prison, who demanded the author of certain statements reflecting upon the integrity of Mr. Curry, in connection with the prison affairs. There was no fight in this case, but Bennett laid hands on a very formia little moderation this warm weather. perfectly indifferent as to skirmishes.

THE SPECIE EXPORT .- The Mining and Scientific Press says that the excess of specie export this year over last, is thus far within a fraction of \$6,500,000; an increase of about twenty-six per cent. These figures afford a most remarkable commentary on the present panic in the mining stock market. They prove two things: First, that our mines were never in a more healthy condition than at the present time; and second, that the existing panic is simply the result of a reckles system of speculation in mining stocks, without a particle of forethought, involving a single element of ordinary business

on Monday, Judge Sawyer, in the case of Agard vs. The Nonpareil Mining Company, decided that the verbal assurance of the Company's President that the stock was unassessable was a sufficient guarantee, and granted an injunction against the sale of such stock for delinquent assess-

QUERY ?- When Mr. Bonner, Superin tendent of the Gould & Curry mine, goes about informing people that the good rock in that mine is exhausted, is he telling the truth? If the truth, is he adthe exposure? If false, is a liar a gentleman according to Mr. Bonner's standard?

HAAMAN IN HIS GLORY !- Our modest cotemporary of the Carson Independent, of vesterday, has made a most extraordinary discovery. He says that old Haaman enjoved his "elevation" when he was hung! Hey, man! this is the first hanging match we ever heard of where the culprit "enjoyed" the sport!

\$669,300 worth of bullion, up to the 1st

Grass Valley National, in an article headed "Republican Tactics," grows exceedingly valorous towards its close, and proclaims as follows: "There is one thing of which we can assure our readers, and that is, we are not to be deterred from a full and free expresion of our opinions. It is our right as con-inctors of a public journal and as citizens. Chose who do not like us personally, because we dare to think differently from them, can we dare to think differently from them, can help themselves by any ways or means which their ability or their courage may induce them to adopt." This reminds us of the sayings of his friend General Chipman, some time ago, at San Francisco. Chipman, after indulging in most outrageous language, abusive of the head of the Government and all in authority, proclaimed himself a Jeff. Davis patriot, and said that "those who did not like him personally, or his doctrines, could help themselves by any means they thought proper;" and wound up by stating that there was not sufficient force in California to make his arrest. Twenty four hours subsequently General Chipman was in Alcatrax, pumping water for Uncle Sam's soldiers. What folly it is for the editor of the National to put on airs and hold out threats of what he will do if certain things come to pass! He is at the

A CHAPTER ON THE NATURE OF

What are facts? These are questions suggested by reading Judge North's card, published in the Union of last Sunday orning. The Judge boldly and emphatically denies his guilt. Is this at all stonishing, or to be considered at all as evidence of his innocence. Few culprits lack thus much of courage. The plea of "guilty" is seldom heard in our criminal courts, and that of "not guilty" amounts to nothing in the prisoner's favor. It only serves to put him upon his trial, and it is in that position that Judge North now stands a raigned at the bar of public opinion. With an air of conscious innocence he demands "the proof" of the charges alleged against him. He appears to regard and speak of "proof" as a tangible body of certain shape, weight, color and other material properties, to be lock-

duce the signet ring, the murderer's tion romance. Unless this sort of a talismanie "proof" can be produced by his accusers. Judge North believes that he cence unstained and justified in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He seems at all convincing must be that A, B or C, has placed in the judicial hand, a bag of gold, in exchange for a carefully drawn instrument, duly signed with the judicial sign-manual, and sealed with the judicial signet, covenanting for and in consideration of the gold so paid and delivered the rendition of a judgment of the effect and tenor nominated in the bond. The proof of the payment of the gold, the production of the damning bond and the record of the court containing the precise

judgment agreed upon, should in the office is getting to be a very lively place Judge's estimation all be necessary to assure the people that corruption had been resorted to. Such, however, is not our view of the matter, nor do we believe rial room las; Saturday-but no one was that the public are so foolish as to expect proof of that character to verify the wide-spread belief that corruption is the rule in our courts, and not the exception. The methods of corruption are various, as is the character of proof to establish its existence. A judge is corrupt, who is influenced in any judicial decision by any motive of private gain, however that gain is to be accomplished. There are no limits to the variety of modes by which a corrupt purpose may be executed, save those which bound the in-

genuity and cunning of those interested in its accomplishment, and in escaping detection. The modes of proof are equally various. In a case of the bribery of a Judge, the utmost pains are taken to conceal the transaction both by the briber and the bribed. One is equally guilty with the other; they escape together or they are together convicted. Their interest in dable derringer. Gentlemen should have the concealment of the crime is identical. We may as well hope for the open confes-We are "as cool as a cucumber"-and are sion of the bribed judge as the evidence of who naid the bribe. If the people look for the press to produce the evidence of the briber, or of one who has seen bribe-money paid, they will be dis-

appointed, and may as well fold their

the proof. They may writhe and groan

to fall back on his official dignity and call

for "proof"-as he understands the term.

We are giving proof, day by day. His

purpose will not be served by this silly subterfuge of "demanding facts" when

facts are staring him and staring the peo-

omis, and also by the frequent state-

and feel the yoke for years, but if they ever are able to produce that character of proof, it will be an instance unparalleled. The corruption of a judge may be directly by the payment of a specific sum of money, or it may be indirect, but none the less easy and certain by being cloaked under the forms of a business transaction the corrupt intent being in the latter case MINING DECISION .- At San Francisco the thing to be concealed. Third persons -go-betweens-are introduced in whose names the affair is conducted. By these and a thousand other ways, investigation is baffled and conviction made difficult, it being, in all cases, the interest of those who know the facts to conceal them. We apprehend that an officer suspected of corruption is not to escape, simply because the affidavits of those who

are participants in his guilt cannot be produced or because an eye witness is not forthcoming. A chain of circumstances may lead to the discovery of truth, as well vancing the interest of his employers by as the most direct testimony; and in all transactions which, like bribery, are secret in their nature, this sort of evidence must be relied on. Neither, to convince the public of the guilt of these Judges, is it ecessary to make a case which, like that required in a legal prosecution "excludes the possibility of a reasonable doubt." We remember to have read, some time since, that a prosecution failed in San

Francisco, because of inability to establish, by competent legal proof, the character of THE mines of Aurora have shipped a notorious house of ill-fame. The accused escaped the legal penalty, yet were instant, for this year, being an increase of the public so fully convinced of the charhalf a million over last year. acter of the premises, that any women seen to enter therein would have been spurned from society. It is useless for Judge North

GOLD IN RICHMOND .- According to Richmond papers of June 11th, gold was at that time selling at the rate of sixteen dollars in Confederate currency for one of GROWING VALOROUS .- The editor of the

ple in the face day after day in the public journals. We will recapitulate for his delectation a few facts on one of the charges against him of the nature of which he professes such profound ignorance. You are charged, Judge North, with corrupt collusion with the Gould & Curry company. The following facts, among others, are stated to sustain the charge. While important litigation, to which that company was a party, was pending before you, you grew rich through its direct aid. You acquired wealth by crushing their rock on shares - they prospered by your uniform decisions in their favor. Your rock was richer than that sent to other who in denying it is merely acting up to the good faith due between yourself and the company. He rafers to the attested by the assertions of partner and brother-in-law, Mr.

nents of Mr. Collins, who acted as your Superintendent. Dare you deny these facts? A judge gets money from a litigant, and a litigant gets decisions from a judge. This is the usual modus operandi of bribery. What other conclusion can the people draw from the premises? In any other case than one of bribery, we should like to hear Judge North charge a jury upon the nature and character of, and weight to be attached to circumstancial evidence. We have reverted to the foregoing as a sample of the character of the proof, which in our judgment convicts the judiciary of corruption, and to show how silly and hypocritical is the insinuation of Judge North, that there is "no proof" of the accusations made against him by the daily press.

We Must Whip. Under the above caption, the Colorado Mining Journal has an excellent article from which we extract the following :

As to money, it does not come into the question at all. Have we not seen the South question at all. Have we not seen the South carry on war with their money not worth ten cents to the cord? And cannot we do the same? But we shall have no occasion. We must buy instead of steal, pay instead of repudiate. In three years of preparatory war we have contracted a debt of \$1,719,000,000. It need not increase in the Future as in the Past. But at the same rate, three more years of war will only make it \$3,500,000,000. Can we not sustain that? Look at England. Who says we can't do what Britain can, is unworthy of his country or his race. All we have to do is to pay the interest of our debt as fast as it matures, in

his race. All we have to do is to pay the in-terest of our debt as fast as it matures, in gold. This we have done, shall do. We wish our friends of the doubting school, and our "Copperhead allies" in especial, to take the severe assurance home to their in-most souls that we shall fight this war most souls that we shall ugit the same through to the most bitter end. Not for or against negro slavery, but for American nationality. It is useless to talk about transforming this country into an enlarged edition of Mexico. It can't be done. Corruption may stalk abroad to the confusion of tion may stalk abroad to the confusion of old-fashioned honesty, but the people have taken his fight into their keeping and will see it through if it is the last thing they ever

When the South is decently thrashed, we shall say, "let's shake hands and be friends." Subsequently, America will become herself again, and teach the despots of Europe a

again, and teach the despots of Europe a salutary lesson.

We sincerely beg our friends to be so kind as to place implicit confidence in our most noble and heroic army and its indomitable Chief. Your Lee is a splendid fellow, but even if he succeeds in staving off his fate another summer or two of them, he cannot prevent its consummation during the third, for have we not shown by figures that he will then have no soldiers left?

Everybody with soul or sense abhors this war. That's all right. But ask the sublimest Copperhead "what will he do with it?" He would propose terms. And suppose this dirt-eating only resulted in additional contumely from the "chivalry?" Oh! he would fight it out. That is where we all arrive at last. There is no way out for men except through blood. The only honorable course for either party is to fight. That is instinct. Instinct which is always right. If they could not get along in Heaven without "grim visaged war," how should we except the course of the co If they could not get along in Heaven without "grim visaged war," how should we expect to? We should despise the South for
laying down their arms except with death.
Ditto the North for stopping short of the
most equivocal success. In the field we must
whip. In the Senate we can meet these fiery
gentlemen as equals. Magnanimity, characteristic of the brave, will then be our part.
We shall act it. Fanatics will not rule.
Their day is done, even now. Let men stand
by their colors, and all will be well.

THE NEW LOAN BILL .- After a long and THE NEW LOAN BILL.—After a long and somewhat stormy debate, the new Loan Bill has finally passed the House of Representatives. It is rumored that the Senate wfll pass the bill with little alteration, so that it may safely be assumed for all practical purposes to be already a law. It is only necessary at this time to refer to some of the more prominent features. The Secretary of the Transmer is authorized to horrow, on the Treasury is authorised to borrow, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars, and to issue therefor coupen registered bonds, redeemable at not less than five nor more than forty years from date. These bonds are to be of denominations as low as fifty dollars, and the interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually in coim. From the small denominations and large rate of interest of these bonds, as compared with the so-called "ten-forty" loan, it is believed this loan will be an exceedingly han is at once, and sit down patiently and submit to the high-handed corruption that they feel certain is trampling upon their necks, but of which they fail to recognise popular one with the masses of the people. At all events, they will be placed within the reach of every one, however limited his means. This will undoubtedly be a safe inreach of every one, however limited his means. This will undoubtedly be a safe investment, and, with the large rate of interest, will be favored by capitalists, especially those who have made such immense fortunes by plundering the Treasury, and otherwise taking advantage of the necessities of the Government. It should be borne in mind that the interest on these bonds is to be paid in coin, and the principal, when due, will probably be paid in coin also, or its equivalent. There are those unfriendly to the Administration, who would prefer to see the war cease and the Union broken up, rather than contribute to this or any other loan. These men are basely insinuating that the principal of these new bonds will not be paid in coin, or, if the Secretary of the Treasury has so pledged himself, it is only for effect, and will be repudiated. Nothing could be more improbable or unreasonable. As an evidence of the falsity of such a charge, it is said Mr. Chase has made arrangements to negotiate a large quantity of his bonds in Europe, and it need not be stated here that no foreigner would invest in our securities without having both principal and interest no foreigner would invest in our securities without having both principal and interest pledged in coin. It is evident, also, that Congress, by legislating and pledged in coin. It is evident, also, that Congress, by legislating and experimenting upon the different methods of making government loans, is not likely to benefit the matter any. There is but one safe and sure way to obtain money, and that is by offering good security and paying a reasonable rate of interest promptly in coin. The folly of changing our loan from seven and threetenths per cent. to six, and from six to five per cent interest, has been abundantly proven. per cent interest, has been abundantly proven Let us have a uniform, reliable loan system, and capitalists will invest their surplus "greenbacks" without hesitation.-N. Y

THE DEMOCRACY BEWILDERED .- The Opposition thus far have succeeded in agreeing in nothing but opposition. It persists in serv in nothing but opposition. It persists in serving as a permanent illustration of the fabulous ass standing inert and nonplussed between two bundles of savoty hay, unable which way to oscillate. "The Union must be preserved!"

"The war must go on!" exclaims one wing; "Peace! Peace!" shouts the other, trampling on the heels of the first, "down with this bloody and insane war—the Rebels can never be conquered."—[Rochester Democrat.

The figure is expressive if not elegant. The Democracy are "bewildered." They don't know which way to turn, whether, indeed, they are standing on their heads or on their feet. Like Stephen in Hard Times, everything pertaining to the great problem of the hour is a "muddle" to them. They have no principles; they have no definite notions everything pertaining to the great problem of the hour is a "muddle" to them. They have no principles; they have no definite notions of what they are for or what they are against; they have no settled convictions as to what is right or wrong either as regards this world or the next. In the midst of the greatest war of modern times, they are virtually neutrals; with the existence of the nation trembling in the balance, they hesitate which way to throw their weight! Too unpatriotic to pronounce unqualifiedly for war, they are too cowardly to declare openly for peace. And so they vibrate between the loyal and disloyal camp, watching too see which way the tide of battle turns, prepared to go over to the winning side at the decisive moment. What a position for a great party to occupy! What a record to hand down to the future! The Tories of the Revolution were manly in comparison. They had the courage at least to show their hand; and although they had the infamy to fight against their country, they

The Great Naval Fight. The following circumstantial account on the sinking of the Alahama is from an Eng We find it in the N. Y. Sun of

steam on the morning of Sunday, June 19th, and proceeded out of Cherbourg, escorted by the French iron-clad Couronne, to see that the fight took place in neutral water, outside the limits of the French coast. By a coincidence, supposed to be not uncontrived, the Deerhound, an English steam yacht of 190

Deernound, an Shighan steam yeart of 190 tons, and 70-horse power, built like the Alabama, by the Mesers. Laird, of Birkenhead, was on hand. The Deerhound was owned by a Mr. Lancaster, of Brigland, and was lying in Cherbourg harbor when the owner heard of the contemplated fight. He at once resolved to witness it, and followed the Alabama and Couronne out of the harbor. The Couronne sunbored at the three mile line, within French juridiction, but the Deerhound went further out, and remained within a mile of the scene of action. Mr. Lancaster had his wife and family on board, and by aid of powerful clauses was able to see the effect of every abot. The action took place between seven and eight miles from the French shore.

The Alabama fred the first gun at a quarter past eleven o'clock, A.M., when she had arrived at a distance of a mile and a half from the Kearsarge. The shell struck, but rebounded off the chain armor of the Kearsarge and exploded harmisssly in the water. The Kearsarge reserved her fire until the enemy came within short range. The second shot, fired half a minute after, inflicted but little damage. The firing then became more rapid, as the vessels approached nearer. They steamed in circles at a distance of half a mile from each other, and seven complete circles were made during the engagement. The Alabama fired three guns to one from the Kearsarge; but the former caused but little damage, while the latter told with deadly effect. Shortly after the action commenced, a shot from the Kearsarge killed three men on board the Alabama's fan, and a part of the rander on her deck, disabling a gun and causing much damage.—Below and forward her compartments were all carried away, and the fire-room was filled with water. The rigging was also much out up, and some of the saits fell on the yards. Three shells had burst between decks, and the bulkheads were all carried away. Finally a shell entered into the coal bunkers and set the fuel on fire. At this time the vessel had sunk so far that the water was reaching

God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsarge, but put me on board your yacht."—Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsarge's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Laneaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsarge, but she was too much disabled, it appears to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner.

escaped being made prisoner.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

When found in a sinking state the Alabama ceased fighting, and lowered her boats, in which the dead and wounded were placed. officers and crew jumping into the sea, when the Kearsarge's boats came up to assist in saving the crew. The officer in command of the boats inquired for Semmes, and was told that he was drowned, whereas he had already the boats inquired for Semmes, and was told that he was drowned, whereas he had already been picked up by the yacht Deerhound and stowed away, the yacht having then steamed off with all speed, expecting the Kearsarge would attempt to capture those on board.

After the action, the whale boat and dingy, the only two boats belonging to the Alabama left uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. Fulham being sent in charge of them to the Kearsarge. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded, endeavored to enter one, but was

When the boats were fall, a man who was unwounded, endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Lieweilyn, son of the rector of a parish in Wiltshire. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply." He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. He is the only officer known to be lost. When Mr. Fulham reached the Kearsarge he had his sword by his side, and let it fall into the water, lest he should have to surrender it. He went on board the Kearsarge, and was asked by Captain Winslow if he had come to surrender the ship. He said that he had no such orders, but was sent to ask for assistance, as they were sinking fast. The Kearsarge then ceased firing, and lowered her boats, while Mr. Fulham returned towards the Alabama, which sank ere he could reach her, and, after picking up a few of the swimmers, he contrived to reach the Deerhound, where he found Captain Semmes, twelve other officers, and about twenty-eight men. When the ship was perceived to be sinking, orders were given to cast loose all spars, &c. When the vessel sunk, the sea presented almost the appearance of a pavement of human heads, seventy of which were above the water within a small space. Nearly all lives were saved, and many men generously shouted to the boats to leave them for a short time and led, endeavored to enter one, but was within a small space. Nearly all lives were saved, and many men generously shouted to the boats to leave them for a short time and save those in more imminent danger. The first inquiry from the boats of the Kearsarge was for Captain Semmes. They were answered that he had gone down, but he succeeded in reaching one of the boats of the Deerhound, which got up steam as quickly possible, to avoid any attempt on the part of Captain Winalow to make prisoners of those she had saved. Numerous acts of gallantry are related as having occurred on board the Alabama during the fight, one or two of which are worth recording. Mr. Ginley, the captain's coxswain, was struck by a shot which shattered the lower part of his arm, leaving it hanging by fiesh and skin; he deliberately took out his knife, cut off the piece of his timb, and continued serving his gun. An Il-inch shell, which fell on the deck, was taken up and thrown overboard to explode,

MINING SHARE MARKET.—The Mining Share Market exhibited a slight improvement-during the first and middle of the week, but only to suffer a still farther relapse at its close. The chief feature of the past six days has been the important decline in the Ophir, which had maintained a marked firmness during the previous weeks of the panic. Savage, Potosi, North Potosi, and the Golden Age and Empire, have improved during the week, while the Imperial and Baltic have fully maintained their previous standing; all other stocks on the list have declined. Full confidence can never again be restored to the stock market, until the general management other stocks on the list have declined. Full confidence can never again be restored to the stock market, until the general management of our mines is placed upon a more economical basis, and regular reports of progress and prospects at the mines are periodically given by responsible parties, and at frequent intervals. The impression has gone out, and with much show of reason, that the principal mines known in our stock lists have hitherto been carried on chiefly for the benefit of a few managing shareholders, who have used the information which their position has allowed them to accumulate, through considerable periods of time, for their individual benefit, and at the expense of outside stockholders. More economy, and a higher standard of morality must be introduced into the management of mining operations, ere the public will again accord its former degree of confidence to that portion of our mining interest which is represented in those corporate associations which but lately hid fair to prove such an important help to the development of the great leading industry of the Pacific Coast. At present "outsiders" have no inclination to invest, but from a want of cenfidence in their management under corporate faith in the mines, but from a want of cenfi-dence in their management under corporate control.—Scientific Press.

The White Swallow, from New York, a few days since, brought about 4,500 kegs of blasting powder, the bulk of which was to the Hazard Powder Company.

HEAVY MAIL.-Forty thousand soldiers letters, weighing more than six tons, were forwarded North from Washington on Jun-

And Jesus said unto them. I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst. * * All that the Father giveth me shall come to me: and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. St. John VI: 35,37.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice to Advertisers.-Those of our patre whose places of business are at the upper end o town, can save themselves a walk, by depositing

A MEETING OF THE FENIAN BROTHER hood will take place on SUNDAY EVENING at seven o'clock, at D. O'Keef's Hotel, Main street Gold Hill. A full meeting is requested.

Jy71 by

D. O'KKEF, Secretary. Wide Awake Gold and Silver Mining Co Wide Awake Gold and Silver Amina Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the laws of the Territory of Nevada, end the by-laws of the company, there will be sold at public auction in front of the Secretary's office in Gold Hill, on the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF A UGUST NEXT between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock F.m., so many shares of the capital stock of the above company standing in the names of the following persons at

| will be necessar, | y to pay the a | mount o | of assessmen |
|--|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| due thereon, to | gether with | cost of | sale and adve |
| Names. M Pfouts | THE PERSON NAMED IN | 2 2 2 2 4 | 31.1.26.005 (0.03) |
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| D Lachman | 20. | 20 | .9,1020 |
| P Mayer | | 25 | .9,1020 |
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| H W Douglass. Ed Blais. B Levison L M Grewson, t Patrick Cosgrov D Van Vorankii Fredk Schetter. W S Humphrey J T King John Thocker Joseph Labouch Loseph Labouch | 25. | 10 | .9,1010 |
| L M Grewson, b | al189,190. | 35 | 1016 |
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| Fredk Schetter | | 10 | 105 |
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| John Thocker | 60. | 25 | .9,1025 |
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| L G A Coursolle | 8103,192,193. | 60 | 9,1060 |
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| D J Rogers, bal. | on Cert. 109. | | 9,101 |
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| D D Matson | bal. 123. | 5 | 2 |
| S Lowenberg | 145,154 | 10 | 9,1010 |
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| M Cheny | | | 0,10 |
| | | | |

B M Wilson 107 10 10 A general meeting of the stockholders will be on the same day of sale at 3 o'clock p.m. A fundance is absolutely necessary as business o portance has to be transacted. By order of Bo Trustees.

A LUKIN, Secret Gold Hill, N. T., July 26, 1864. Potomac Gold and Silver Mining Co

Golden Swan Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the laws of Nevada. Territory and the by laws of the company there will be sold at publication in front of the company's office in Gold Illicon WEDNESDAY, July Zin, 1864, at 20 clock p. at the contract and the contract an on WEDNESDAY, July 27th, 1864, at 2 company standing in the names of the capital stock company standing in the names of the ther with cost of the assessment of the later with cost of the standing the same of the cost of the standing the same of the cost of the same of t

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| 23 | F J Sawyer |
| 7 | Mrs Aldrich |
| 49 | L A Aldrich |
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| 10 | Dan McCoy |
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